

some of the best citizens of that place.
Major and General Lawton's staff is in command of the Nebraska regiment.

THE GOVERNOR SAYS EXISTING LAWS ARE SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT CHARLATANISM IF PROPERLY ENFORCED.

Denver, April 24.—Governor Thomas today vetoed house bill No. 231, by Canon, which, regulating the practice of medicine. The bill practically limited the practice of medicine to three schools, allopathic, homeopathic and eclectic. It provided for a board to control the licensing of physicians. Governor Thomas declares that the tendency of the bill would be to form a physicians' trust. The practice of medicine, he says, is not a science, and that the knowledge already acquired is the result of experiment and research. Had the practice of medicine been regulated by such a law in the past we should now be depending upon the old system of bleeding and similar methods. He says that physicians should be allowed to advertise if they care to and that every man should be allowed to employ any kind of a doctor he chooses. He further declares that existing laws are sufficient to prevent charlatanism if properly enforced.

32 CASES FILED IN THE TWO NEW SUITS FILED IN THE TELLER COUNTY COURT—VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS FILED WITH COUNTY CLERK.

Special to the Gazette.
Teller, Colo., April 24.—Cases filed in the county court today were: Thomas E. Smythe vs. J. C. Smith, a suit to recover \$250.00 on overdue promissory notes; Robert Reed vs. Creston G. M. Co., suit to recover \$885 for a breach of contract.

There were no new cases filed in the district court.
The following instruments were filed with the county clerk today: Minnie, deed, David N. Helzer to Chas. G. M. Co., three-eighths interest in Fortin Hope; quit-claim deed, Dr. A. McGuire to Phillip Schuch, Jr., dam across Four Mile creek and water right for mining and irrigation purposes; Mr. Schuch's organization a company to build a large mill on Four Mile for the treatment of low-grade ores. Certificate of paid-up stock of the Four Mile Transfer company was also filed, with a capital stock of 30,000 shares of the value of \$1 each. The commission of W. N. Walker, deputy sheriff was also filed for record.

Calumet Center.
This double operation makes Calumet the center for the next few days, while attention is divided between MacArthur's column advancing from Malolos and Lawton's column on its ten days' march by Norzaga. MacArthur has only a short distance to traverse, so that his forces may be engaged with the main force of the insurgents within the next few hours. The center is flat, open and rather better for our troops than that lying south of Malolos. Calumet lies on the left bank of a small stream, from which point the larger river Rio Grande. It is a substantially built town, with some 2,000 houses.

General Lawton's Route.
The advance of General Lawton by a circuitous route will be over a country of which little is known here. Norzaga is a considerable town and it is thought General Lawton is about there by this time. A road runs all the way there from Calumet. Along it are scattered many small towns—Angat, Buscos, Balang—indicating that the advance is through a populous country. It is an agricultural locality, with extensive rice and fruit plantations.
The war department map, prepared by the military information bureau, shows this road, and the one on which MacArthur is now moving, from Malolos. It is hardly thought, however, that Lawton will make a junction with MacArthur before striking Calumet, but rather that he will leave the road when near Calumet, so as to strike the city in the rear while MacArthur is attacking it in the front.
The execution of this double movement is being followed with great interest by war department officials, as it is on a considerably larger scale than the brush clearing which has been in progress recently.

PRISONERS SAY THAT AGUINALDO AND HIS STAFF ARE AT CALUMET WITH A LARGE FORCE OF TROOPS.

Manila, April 24, 7:40 p. m.—General MacArthur's division left Malolos today, apparently intending to besiege Calumet.
General Hale, at a o'clock this afternoon, had crossed the Bag Bag and had reached a position a quarter of a mile from Calumet, thus commanding the Ford. Prisoners captured by General Hale's troops say that Aguinaldo, General Luna and the Filipino staff are at Calumet with a great force of Filipino troops.
Before daylight the Fourth cavalry, with three guns belonging to the Utah battery, the Nebraska regiment and the Iowa regiment, under Hale, were proceeding on a reed section of Kuluhun, where the Bag Bag is fordable, but commanded by trenches. During the afternoon the troops crossed the river. General MacArthur and Wheaton, with the Montana regiment, advanced to the left of the railroad and the Kansas regiment moved forward to the right, north of Malolos. They had with them long supply train with two armed cars in front, carrying two Gatling and Colt's rap e-re guns and the six-pounder which did such execution at the capture of Malolos.
Tried to Destroy a Bridge.
The insurgents attempted to destroy the bridge outside of Calumet, and succeeded in badly warring the iron frame-work. As soon as the soldiers left the Filipino capital the natives began knocking in, as they did at Santa Cruz before the last bout of General Lawton's expedition had sailed.
Our army is compelled to abandon all towns when an onward movement is commenced because of insufficient men to garrison them. This is the case with Calumet, a frame-work upon which to spin stories of American defeat.

The American commanders have left great stores of rice at Calumet, which they have been distributing to the natives and Chinamen daily, some 200 to 300, nearly all of whom remained during the occupation but who followed the American army out of the place or who took trains going in the direction of Manila, fearing that the rebels would attack them. These refugees included

ANOTHER IMPORTANT MINING TRANSACTION.

Grassy Township Sold to the Cameron Mines, Ltd.
The Grassy Township, situated in the Grassy Township, is being sold to the Cameron Mines, Ltd. for \$100,000. The township is situated in the Grassy Township, and is being sold to the Cameron Mines, Ltd. for \$100,000.

Special to the Gazette.
Victor, Colo., April 24.—The Cameron Mines, Land and Tunnel company now owns the Grassy township.
To be more explicit, the Woods syndicate, the heavy stockholder of the shares of that company, has agreed to its already large holdings in this district by the purchase of the 30 acres known as Grassy from Bennett & Myers, of Denver.

The sum paid for this valuable section, patented 30 years ago as agricultural land, was \$100,000 practically cash.
This transfer, in the opinion of some mining men, means as much to the camp at large as some of the English deals being talked about. In the latter instance, it is true, a large number of men may be given employment, but it will be on mines already in the very front rank. On the other hand, Grassy in the control of the Woods syndicate means the

thorough exploration of an almost entirely new section. Deep shafts will be sunk by the company on blocks reserved by it, while alternate blocks will be leased to responsible parties, thus assuring the speedy development of a large area.
Recent discoveries in the inner area have proved the existence of rich gold-bearing veins, whose trend, with perhaps one exception, lie towards and through Grassy.

A brief review of the recent discoveries will not be out of place in this article. The first find, which attracted attention was in Block 7 of section 16, which, in reference to the map, will be found abutting on the Grassy township. Since our was first found last fall, several thousand dollars' worth of mineral have been secured. The operators in the school section are now engaged in sinking a new main work shaft in Block 8 of the same section.

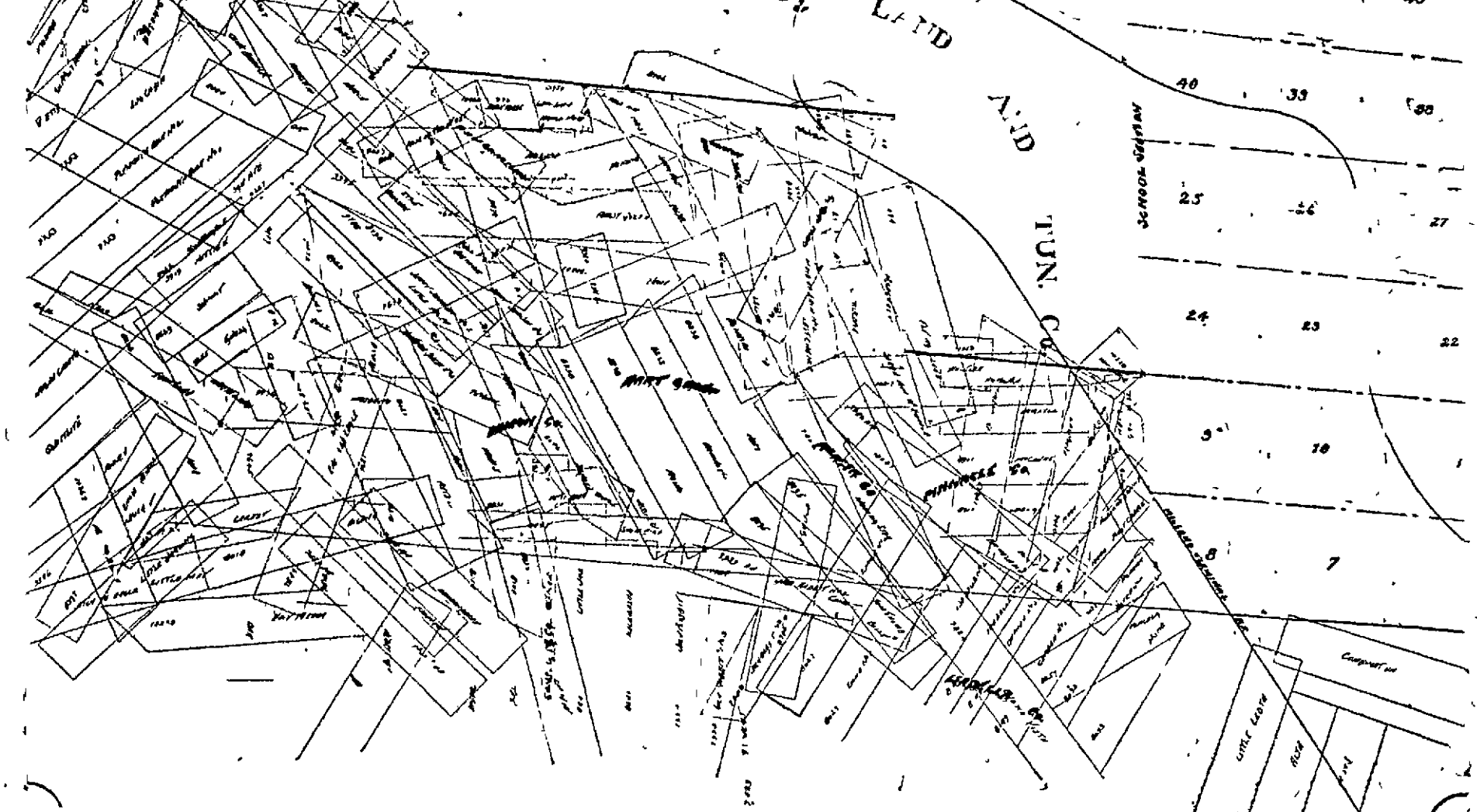
Following this discovery, a number of prospectors immediately turned their attention to this the north slope of Bull hill, and a number of claims long neglected were started up. Then came the marvelous find in the Isabella company's property, a strike which was heralded as the most wonderful gold discovery of the century.
Pinnac, whose properties are immediately west of the township, came next in line, the discovery on the Lansing proving equally as phenomenal in richness as that on the older property, the Isabella. Since this strike made by Leases W. H. & Glenn, a regular netion 16, which, in reference to the map, work of veins have been uncovered on the Pinnac holdings, notably on the F. V. Cloud, Lansing, Mitchell, Saah, Ann McDonald and Horseshoe. Pay ore has been found on the Morning Star of the Acacia company, and the Hart group is being developed in such a manner that success is already as-

serted.
Possibly even a more important strike than those mentioned was that of Leases Austin on the Hoosier. It extended the known gold-producing area in one great bound, and the strike again resulted in the starting of work on adjoining properties. Those of the Colorado City and Manitou, the White City and Boh Lee properties are now receiving steady attention from prospectors. This strike also made possible the sale of the Deadwood group, still further north; in fact, its results have been reaching.

Coming back further south, strikes of more recent date are on the Damon group and Pride of Cripple Creek, all lying close to the new purchase of the Cameron company.
It will thus be seen that on three sides at least of this great tract—north, west and south—big and rich shippers have been developed. In the past six months, on the Jeannette, of the C. C. & M. company, to the east, a large body of low-grade ore has also been discovered.

With this showing, it is quite probable that, in the hands of the new owners, equally as rich mines will be discovered and developed on the old Grassy agricultural entry.
Another feature in connection with this purchase is its value as a townsite, for which it was platted when mineral was first discovered in the district. About one-fifth of the tract lies almost level, and there is an abundant water supply. The Midland Terminal road runs directly through it, as does the main stage road from Cripple Creek to Colorado Springs. Its a tidus, as lower than any other in the entire district, and its accessibility to miners in the employ of the Victor, Pinnac, Damon, Colorado City and Manitou, Hoosier, Pride of Cripple Creek, Cameron and other companies owning mines in the neighborhood would, if properly laid and drained, make it a most desirable building site and residence section.

Writing of the north slope of Bull hill last January, your correspondent predicted that before the close of the year several half a dozen producers would be developed. That prediction is already fulfilled, and by the end of the year the number of shippers will probably be increased.



MRS. GEORGE'S TRIAL.

ARGUMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE STATE MADE BY ATTORNEY GRANT—EACH SIDE PRESENTED REQUESTS AS TO THE CHARGE.

Canton, Ohio, April 24.—Attorney J. J. Grant occupied the whole day in opening the arguments on behalf of the state in the trial of Mrs. George. The state asks that the defendant be charged with the murder of her husband, John A. McDonald, who was shot and killed on Sunday, April 21, 1896, at what is known as the Marysville house, within the corporate limits of the city of Canton. The state also asks that the jury be instructed that if the defendant is found guilty of the murder of her husband, she shall be sentenced to the state prison for life.

The defense asks that the court set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. The defense also asks that the jury be instructed that if the defendant is found guilty of the murder of her husband, she shall be sentenced to the state prison for life.

COPPER COMBINATION.
Definite Announcement Is Expected.
New York, April 24.—The Tribune tomorrow will say:
It is believed that definite announcement will be made within the next week or ten days of the formation of the great copper mining combination about which so much has been said in the last few months. One of the most important of the copper properties understood to have been included in the consolidation is the Anaconda, the stock of which has recently shown marked activity on the local stock exchange and yesterday made the largest net gain of all issues on the list, touching 65 and closing at 60, a net advance for the day of 5%.

The Rothschilds, several years ago, purchased the Eastern Interest, about one-third, in the Anaconda mine, and it is understood that they have been cooperating with Standard Oil men in securing a controlling interest in the property. The object of combining them into a vast corporation which shall dominate the copper market of the United States, but it is everywhere believed and nowhere denied that the details of the consolidation will very soon be made public.

EASTERN ARMY POSTS.
Washington, April 24.—General Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, has been in consultation with Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin regarding the forts and posts in the Eastern Army.

LOCKED BROKEN.
First Train to Reach Breckenridge Since February 1.
Breckenridge, Colo., April 24.—The snow blockade which has prevented trains entering this place since February 1, 70 days ago, was broken today, when at 5:10 p. m. the rotary plow steamed up to the depot followed by the passenger train. The rotary plow broke down and a half mile from the depot and this morning over a hundred citizens turned out with shovels and picks and cleared the track. There are many miles yet to be cleared of snow and ice before the South Park line will be opened to Leadville but it is believed that the most difficult portion is past.

RAILROAD SAILORS DINED.
Banquet in Their Honor Was Given in New York.
New York, April 24.—One hundred and twenty sailors from the U. S. cruiser Raleigh, clad in their naval uniforms, were given a banquet in the Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel to night. The entertainment was planned and carried out by a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Roswell P. Flower, William C. Whitney, William McAuliffe, Barclay Martin, Phil Rineander, Thomas L. James, Clarence W. Mackay, George J. Gould, E. W. Bliss, Emerson McMullan, W. J. Curtis and W. C. MacDoo.

DEATH OF A FUGITIVE.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 24.—Kid Lavelle, the colored pugilist from Chester, Pa., who was knocked out by John Cavanaugh in a boxing contest at Homestead on 27 day evening last, died today. A post mortem was being held and the physicians have discovered a blood clot on the brain. Cavanaugh is in jail.

COULTEPEPPER'S POST.

FORMER U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND A DEPUTY INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR ARRESTED BY SECRET SERVICE OFFICERS.

Philadelphia, April 24.—Former United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham of this city and Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Samuel B. Dawney Lancaster were arrested by secret service officers today on the charge of aiding the Lancaster counterfeiters in their efforts to flood the country with bogus treasury notes and internal revenue stamps. The arrest of Ingham created a great sensation on account of his prominence and his former connection with the government as United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Ellery P. Ingham has been from non as a Republican in state politics. He was appointed United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania by President Harrison, but was succeeded at the end of his term by James M. Beck, who received his appointment from President Cleveland. During the past few years Mr. Ingham has been a prominent figure at state conventions and the campaign as an adherent of ex-Senator Quay.

In regard to the arrest of Ingham Chief Wilde could say much.
"All I can say is this," said he, "that Jacobs and the rest of the gang wanted to get information from the secret service men in this city. Ingham and Newitt were formerly United States attorneys and knew much of the inside workings of the government. I was afraid they would get it, and so I had them arrested."

Today's arrests are the last that will be made in connection with this case, unless there is more to it than we know now. I am perfectly satisfied with the result of our year's work. It results in the greatest capture ever made by the secret service. Taylor and Bredel had already put into circulation bogus 100 treasury notes to the amount of \$100,000 and Jacobs and Kendig had placed counterfeit stamps on boxes containing \$7,000,000 and \$5,000,000 cigars. The loss to the government from the cigar stamps a one w. amount to about \$10,000.

REFRIGERATED BEEF.
He then took up the question of refrigerated beef and said:
Here, again, as in the case of the so-called canned meat, we are asked to open another experiment, new and novel in the extreme, of attempting to supply an army in the field in a campaign with refrigerated beef. The methods which have been adopted in the past have been of approved efficiency were discarded for this hitherto untried experiment. Various proposals were asked for, and among them one stipulating that the refrigerated meat be packed in seventy-two hours after issue or delivery to the army. As represented by correspondence and testified to by witnesses, this stipulation involves what was regarded by many experienced men as impossible of satisfactory fulfillment. A preservative process, in addition to the ordinary refrigeration seemed a sine qua non, and in discussing the subject with General Egan, the commissary general of subsistence, four witnesses—Sypher, Giddings, Simpson and Armstrong—all testified in effect that the commissary general stated that the refrigerating people had a special process for preserving the meat, and that one process was being tested at Tampa, Fla.

WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION.
Mr. Lee quoted testimony to the effect that General Egan had said that Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. had known of a preserving process, and continued:
"All this transpired before the opening of the bids on June 3, and shows clearly that a preservative process was then under favorable consideration. Armour & Co.'s bid, as shown by their attorney's letter of June 15, withdrawn from the files about June 20, showed the ownership and use of the Powell process above described, and upon that

(Continued on Page 6.)

STRATTON'S INDEPENDENCE

SOLD FOR \$1,000,000

PROBABLY REPORTS FULLY SETTLED IN SIGHT

Business Was The Subject Of Debate At The Meeting Of The Board Of Directors Of The Colorado Springs Independence Mine

Various rumors and reports have been circulating concerning the supposed sale of the Independence mine to an English syndicate. The price of the mine is \$2,000,000 sterling, cash, which amounts to \$1,000,000 in United States money.

Mr. Verner Z. Reed, co-operating with the Venture Corporation of London, made the deal, which is the greatest in the history of American mining.

Mr. W. S. Stratton, the owner of the property and owner of the mine up to the time of the consummation of the deal, together with his secretary, Mr. W. A. Ramsey, have been in London attending to all the details of the transaction.

It will be remembered that the Gazette's cable announcement of the sale of the Moor-Aldor property in London was made the day after the filing of the papers in London, so the above announcement can be absolutely relied upon as authentic.

Positive cable advices received by the Gazette yesterday announce the sale of the Independence mine to an English syndicate. The price of the mine is \$2,000,000 sterling, cash, which amounts to \$1,000,000 in United States money.

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nominate a candidate for state treasurer.

THE BOY ORATOR'S VIEWS.

Frederic, Cal., April 19.—William J. Bryan has written a letter to the Fresno Evening Democrat, giving his views on imperialism.

The letter is as follows:

Mr. Mark R. Plaiside, Fresno, Cal.: Dear Sir:—In answer to your request for an article on the Philippine question for your paper, I regret to say that the pressure of work upon me at this time makes it impossible for me to write at length.

Mr. McKinley announced in his Boston speech that the policy of the government respecting the Philippines was in the hands of the American people.

It is a question which the people must settle and much depends upon its settlement.

I think it can be shown from a pecuniary standpoint that it will cost us more to encounter the Philippines and keep them under our domination than it will be able to make out of the enterprise, and that the money which does not return from the Philippines will not find its way to the pockets of those who supply the arms and ammunition through taxation furnish the sinews of war. It also invites Oriental labor to compete with American labor. But there is a higher view to take of it than the money view.

The principle of conquest is wrong. Our nation has steadily contended against it and it is impossible to calculate the far reaching effect upon our people of a doctrine that would substitute force for reason in the determination of the nation's policy. Those who oppose imperialism plead not for the Philippines but for the American people. Our nation is strong enough to do as it pleases and it ought to be too great to do wrong.

I feel confident that the sober second thought of the American people will sustain those who believe that the Philippines should be treated like the Cuban nation, given their independence and protected from outside interference.

Very Truly Yours, W. J. Bryan.

Colonel Bryan Receives a Most Hearty Ovation Time and Again During the Evening—Seventeen Hundred Persons Sat Down at the Tables—The List of Towns—Occasion Marked the 12th Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington—One Speaker Says the Liberties Then Secured are Now to be Preserved.

New York, April 19.—The second of the "One Bryan" dinners, that under the auspices of the workingmen was held tonight at the Grand Central Palace. The dinner was not as largely attended as the one given by the Chicago platform delegates in the same place on the preceding Saturday night, about 500 men and women being present.

The striking difference between these dinners was the seating of the guests on the tonight on the platform, where they were plainly visible to everybody in the hall. Back of the speakers, painted on a large canvas was the following:

"A system of political economy will yet dawn which will perform as well as promise; which will rain the riches of nature into the laps of the starving people."

Colonel W. J. Bryan entered the hall soon after seven o'clock. He was received with great applause. The speakers were seated as follows:

Fred. J. Stetson, John Brisbane Walker, Mr. Bryan to his right, Mr. N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Charles Frederick Adams and John S. Crosby at Mr. Bryan's right.

The chairman's list of speakers: Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo; O. H. Belmont and William Temple Emmet, great grand son of Robert Emmet. A small orchestra discoursed music from one of the boxes. There were 14 vacant seats at the guests of honor table. There were few persons in evening dress and men in well worn suits of various kinds were numerous. The women, who were in evening dress, numbered to the men sat at the tables on the main floor.

The toasts and speakers were as follows:

"Municipal ownership of public franchises," Mayor S. M. Jones.

"What a just and economic system would do for women," Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

"The women which best movements in the interest of the people," Rev. Edward McGlynn.

"Practical adjustment of social problems," N. O. Nelson.

All government derives its powers from the consent of the governed," William Temple Emmet.

"Thomas Jefferson," William Jennings Bryan.

The menu was of the simplest:

Vegetable soup, hash, egg sauce, roast beef, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, pickles, ice cream, cakes and coffee.

Colonel Bryan was accompanied by Congressman William Sulzer when he entered the hall. One of the first persons to meet him was Dr. McGlynn who had never before been introduced to Colonel Bryan. The latter made the introduction and it was most cordial.

Next introduced and very cordial in their greeting were John S. Crosby and Bolton Hall. The latter, who was wearing a white shirt and tie, was shaking hands with hundreds who shook Mr. Bryan's hand.

Many ladies were present.

John Brisbane Walker called the attention to order. Dr. McGlynn saying grace.

Judge William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, and Bolton Hall took their seats at the guests of honor table when the dinner was half over. The latter, who was wearing a white shirt and tie, was shaking hands with hundreds who shook Mr. Bryan's hand.

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THE UPPER MISSOURI IS BREAKING OVER ITS BANKS, MENACING LIFE AND CAUSING GRAVE APPREHENSION.

Omaha, April 19.—The upper Missouri is on a tear and people along the bottoms are hustling to escape from the floods. A foot tonight, reports from Missouri say the river is falling. The river is still within its banks at Pierre.

At Niobrara, Neb., the bottoms are completely submerged and everybody has been taken off in boats. The water is still rising and the flood from up river is likely to make the stage here the highest known in the history of the town. The steamship, which has been completely wrecked by the flood, is still within its banks at Pierre.

At Sioux City this morning the water registered 17.2 feet, the highest since 1881, and is still rising. Low lying farms on the river are being washed away. From one to three feet of water. Between Meekling and Cayville, S. D., most of the Milwaukee track is washed away.

THE BATTLE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA HAS ENDED WITH NO CHOICE YET MADE.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 19.—The great battle for United States senator ended today without an election and unless Governor Stone calls an extra session at which there should be an election, Pennsylvania will have only one representative in the United States senate for the next two years. After the taking of the ballot in joint convention a motion was offered by Mr. Fox (Dem.) of Philadelphia and adopted, that a vote of thanks be tendered the members of the convention on account of the great work they had done.

The legislature will adjourn finally at noon tomorrow and under the law the joint convention must assemble at that hour, hence today's motion to adjourn final was the first of its kind in today's voting the friends of ex-Senator Quay standing by him and the anti-Quay Republicans by B. J. Jones of Pottsville, while the Democrats cast their vote for George Denke who has been their candidate since the caucus began.

The senatorial contest began on January 17. On that day Senator Quay received the highest vote, 112 senators and representatives casting their ballot for him. This was 13 less than the number necessary to a choice and he never came nearer an election on curing the more than three months of this struggle. No such bitter political contest was probably ever before waged in this country. The anti-Quay lines and the Quay lines were represented here at a time keeping a close watch on the members and on each other. Both sides promised that the contest for supremacy will be carried out every county in the state and wage increased by the final supremacy is assured. The next fight will be the chairman of the state committee. After that, we come the battle for the control of the state convention which will

ROD AND GUN CLUB.

Special to the Gazette: Cripple Creek, April 19.—The Cripple Creek Rod and Gun club was organized yesterday. The first step taken was to petition the game and fish wardens to stock West River, Middle River and Old and Four Mile creeks, all fine streams near this city, with trout. The temporary officers of the organization are: Sam W. Hart, president; Charles H. Berry, secretary.

MISSOURI TAXES BEER.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 19.—The Missouri legislature today passed a bill levying an inspection tax of one cent per gallon and two cents for each package of beer sold in the state. The bill passed a close vote of 70 to 51 after a hot fight. No charge is made for inspecting beer shipped from the state.

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Harrisburg, Pa., April 19.—The great battle for United States senator ended today without an election and unless Governor Stone calls an extra session at which there should be an election, Pennsylvania will have only one representative in the United States senate for the next two years. After the taking of the ballot in joint convention a motion was offered by Mr. Fox (Dem.) of Philadelphia and adopted, that a vote of thanks be tendered the members of the convention on account of the great work they had done.

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The senatorial contest began on January 17. On that day Senator Quay received the highest vote, 112 senators and representatives casting their ballot for him. This was 13 less than the number necessary to a choice and he never came nearer an election on curing the more than three months of this struggle. No such bitter political contest was probably ever before waged in this country. The anti-Quay lines and the Quay lines were represented here at a time keeping a close watch on the members and on each other. Both sides promised that the contest for supremacy will be carried out every county in the state and wage increased by the final supremacy is assured. The next fight will be the chairman of the state committee. After that, we come the battle for the control of the state convention which will

the Philippine towns and territory lately occupied by his troops and has reported statement that "it would take fully 100,000 troops to establish permanent order in the islands. It has aroused much interest in England, where every move in the attempt of the United States to subjugate the Philippines was watched and closely.

The London newspapers comment freely upon the effect in the United States of General Lawton's declaration and the predicament of the president in regard to the volunteers. The general tenor of the remarks is that the United States must go on with the work until it is pacified on the archipelago is assured.

It is instructive for us who have been through it all to follow the methods of American imperialism. The not fit is at this moment being to show, by the cold fact, that the United States is not a more formidable one than the government supposed and that President McKinley, who balks considerably in fear of a reaction, shrinks from measures necessary to push it further.

The American cause has suffered, like our own, from the lack of intelligent anticipation of events before they occur. In the meantime, to not at all suppose that a temporary reverse or withdrawal means abandonment of the Philippines, for even the anti-imperial policy as hitherto defined is only the policy of the hour.

The Globe says:

"It seems to have been assumed that nothing more than a military promise would be required to produce permanent pacification in Luzon. It is not throughout the whole group of islands. It is natural, therefore, that the sudden awakening from that peasant dream should affect public opinion in the United States."

In Addition to the Capture of 140 Officers and Men the Insurgents Claim to Have Occupied the Town of Zamboanga in the Southern Part of the Island of Mindanao—Dewey's Dispatch Finally Deciphered—What London Papers Have to Say Regarding the Situation.

Washington, April 19.—The navy department having requested a correction of the portions of Admiral Dewey's dispatch of yesterday which were not decipherable, was today able to furnish the full text of the dispatch, which is as follows:

"Manila, April 18.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: The Yorktown visited Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 18, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish crew, consisting of 80 soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by insurgents. Some of the insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles, as reported by natives. Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, while making an examination of the mouth of the river, in an armed boat, was ambushed, fired upon and captured. Fate unknown. The insurgents refused to confound case afterward.

The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster M. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellis, Gunner, Gunner, H. J. Hygand, Sailmakers' Mate Vendig, Sergeant W. H. Rynders and C. W. Woodbury. Apprentices D. W. A. Vennille, J. Peterson, Ordinary Seaman F. Briscoles and O. P. McDonald. Lieutenant J. T. Edwards, F. Andersen, J. Dillon and A. Morrissey.

Faith in Good Treatment.

The officials of the navy department are confident that such of the men of the Yorktown as escaped being killed outright in the first attack will be well treated by the insurgents. Some time ago the war department made inquiry as to the number of American prisoners held by the Filipinos. In reply General Lawton returned to the department and said that they were being fairly treated by the insurgents, he supplying funds to defray the cost of their food, and the reports of the navy department by Ensign Stanley, who made a trip across the island of Luzon from Manila to the north coast, described the condition of the Spanish soldiers as comfortable. The officers of the navy department, by Ensign Stanley, who made a trip across the island of Luzon from Manila to the north coast, described the condition of the Spanish soldiers as comfortable.

In many cases, he said, the officials were only nominally in confinement, being allowed to move about the towns. The officials are hopeful that the Spanish soldiers will be well treated by the insurgents and that the men who survived the ambush will some day regain their liberty.

The department has sent no instructions to General Lawton to use his full power, believing that he is fully competent to deal with the situation and resting secure in the assurance that he will spare no efforts to rescue Gilmore and the others who are alive.

Details of the Disaster.

Manila, April 19, 1:35 p. m.—Admiral Dewey has been notified that the disappearance of J. C. Gilmore and fourteen members of the crew of the United States gunboat Yorktown. On Saturday morning the Yorktown, anchored off Haleron, on the east coast of the island of Luzon, and about 200 miles from here, where there was a Spanish garrison of about 50 men which had been defending the town of Zamboanga, had been captured by several hundred Filipinos for months past.

Lieutenant Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Stanley and a boat's crew were sent up the river to look for the boat. The boat was found in a place called Zamboanga, where there was a Spanish garrison of about 50 men which had been defending the town of Zamboanga, had been captured by several hundred Filipinos for months past.

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TRouble HAS ALREADY OCCURRED BETWEEN THE COUNCIL AND THE CHIEF OF POLICE—OTHER NEWS FROM CAMP.

Special to the Gazette: Cripple Creek, April 19.—The evidence in the application for the discharge of the receiver in the case of White versus White was heard by Judge Seeds of the district court. Arguments will be commenced in the morning.

A suit was filed in the district court today entitled W. A. Delany versus the Dundee G. M. and T. company, the latter a Delaware corporation. A marriage certificate was issued today to Harry B. Stone of Cripple Creek and Miss Florence Ozetta McDonald, also of Cripple Creek.

The Cripple Creek Star tonight makes a sensational charge against the Republicans of the town of Cripple Creek. The paper states that "50,000 in cash was offered to the Republican committee to make a pull away from the Democratic majority and work with the Republicans."

The Democrats have five members in the council, the Republicans three. The paper states that the Democrats will more vote the Republicans can dictate the policy of the city government; hence the charge. The paper states that the attempted bribe-givers will be prosecuted and that no names will be withheld. It neglects, however, to publish them tonight.

Friction has already occurred between the new council and Chief of Police McDaniel. The chief's recommendations of men for the police department were ignored. The council had already selected men for the positions. Chief McDaniel's recommendation that he will not recognize the new officers.

DAMON-LITTLE STRID.

Special to the Gazette: Cripple Creek, April 19.—A feud was filed yesterday which closes the controversy between the Damon-Gold Mining company and the Little-Pepper company. The Damon company is owned by W. T. Booth, trustee. It decided the two acres of Damon ground, which was the property of the Little-Pepper company, to be sold to the Damon company.

Foreign Comment.

New York, April 19.—A dispatch from London says:

General Lawton's withdrawal from

the Philippine towns and territory lately occupied by his troops and has reported statement that "it would take fully 100,000 troops to establish permanent order in the islands. It has aroused much interest in England, where every move in the attempt of the United States to subjugate the Philippines was watched and closely.

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THE SPRING FASHION SHOW

VARIOUS COSTUME TYPES

Softest Silks and Clinging Muslins
In the Drawing Room Are Ex-
changed for the Severely Prac-
tical Garb of the Athlete-Ath-
letic Costumes Are a Shade Less
Mannish This Year.

New York, Apr. 22.—The summer
girl of '93 will be calculated to "startle
and way" it.

To an ordinary observer the con-
fusing phases of femininity through which
this young person can pass in the
course of a few hours transcend the
marvelous, becoming the impossible.
You meet her in the drawing room,
in angel garments of softest silk or
clinging, shadowy muslins. You adore
the deepest, weariest eyes, like those of
a (French) medieval saint, the dainty,
Florentine head and the long, intel-
lectual hands. Next morning in the
park or on the cycle path, when your
name is called by a blithe athlete who
you scorn gauzy stuff and who never
heard of Worth, you need a second in-
troduction.

Yet the summer girl on her athletic
side is perhaps a shade less mannish
than last year. Her tailor dresses for
country wear are relieved by huge
fluffs of gauze or silk, her shirt waists
are made of finer and more delicate
materials, her cycle togs are apt to be a
rifle longer, and her men and pug-
noses are lace-covered.

Nevertheless, riding dress, in which
the exclusive girl who wishes to avoid
the cycling crowds, will appear even
more frequently than in the past, goes
to the other extreme. The newest hats
in all their details are smartly and
sensibly masculine. The short, safety
skirt, trim, immaculate, avoiding the
weeping lines of the old long skirts,
there danger lurked in every fold, is
practically the only model seen. The
coat that accompanies it, when most
tasteful and business-like, is a close-fitting
cutaway, buttoning straight up the
front almost to the throat; the skirt
revers turning back just enough to give
a hint and no more of white linen
chemise and thin tie.

This coat may have a postillion back,
or it may have very short basques or
basques long enough to cover the sad-
dle. The thing certain about the habit
is that, with its turn-over linen collar,
its Derby or silk hat and its severely
"correct" cut in black, brown or grey,
it will ape a man's outfit so far as pos-
sible.

Though even the riding habit has its
hours of ease. On the roads of
Long Island, when the dogwood hedges
out its white flags of blossom, and the
long convoys of linen-covered carriages,
like canal boats in tow of tugs, are
wending their slow way from the city
to the newly opened country houses of
Hempstead and the Hamptons, you be-
gin to meet young girls in English
"pink" coats, or in loose-fronted black
coats with bright red waistcoats, which
go flashing through the woods like
scarlet-breasted blackbirds.

In the country colonies, white pique
habits, still of tailor cut, are accepted
riding dress, and sailor hats wound
with gauze scarfs or even bare heads
will be allowed. Last year's fad indeed
will be extended. The summer girl of
'93 will ride, drive, cycle, play golf, even
promenade with her own sunny tresses
for all heat-covering.

Hatted or hatless, on city highways
or in country byways, it is when the
summer maid springs from her horse
to mount her wheel that her best begins
to show. Smarter than last season's,
and about as far from satisfactory must-
be verdict on her bicycle togetherness.
When the cycle girl first got wheels,
into her head, she strayed herself ex-
perimentally and successively, in cir-
cular skirts and in skirts with saddle

pockets and in divided skirts and in
skirts the network of whose inside har-
ness could give cars and spades to the
cooperation she put on bloomers or even
skin-tight knickerbockers, and in some
thing more than cooperation took them
off again. She thought she reverted to
propriety; but in reality her action was
forced upon her by the undeveloped ca-
pacity—this is euphemism for incapacity—
of her dressmakers, who vulgarized
the bloomer through ignorant handling.
This however is a point not worth ar-

guing.
Skirts being accepted, we have the
same succession of "perfect" bicycle
skirt as aforesaid; short, long, divided,
and divided in the back only. This
spring's approach model, which answers
very well for the average woman, who
never faces a year's work, does not dif-
fer greatly from last year's. It is round
and goes to the hips like the ordi-
nary skirt, in the back it is (raped,
to fall gracefully on one side of the
saddle. It is long enough to reach near-
ly to the ankles—a most as long as a
going skirt, though in this matter

there is naturally much variation—and it
is faced and stitched with a view to
encouraging it to stay down.
A very smart suit has a skirt of blue
and green tartan made after the man-
ner described. The coat is a short,
natty cutaway of the blue of the skirt
plaid; this opens over a single-breasted
low-cut vest of white cloth, which is
finished with pockets for matches and
other necessities.
Another suit of double-breasted, Eton
coat with scarlet cuffs and collar. Co-
or looking than this is the skirt of blue

and white check made with a blouse
whose garnishings are a white yoke and
many small gold buttons.
For gymnastics, tournaments, which
English fad will be this summer, an
American fad also, the cycle girl is
preparing dainty white-pique suits and
dark blue and white and red and white
linen suits to make a fine appearance
in trick riding competitions or in pa-
rades with flower-decked wheels.
The lightest, coolest looking hats with
soft brims, not too wide, are the cycle
girl's prerogative, and this summer an
unusual variety of picturesque Tyro-

lese shapes is offered her.
For footgear cyclists with comely legs
will stick to low shoes of patent leather,
of kid or tan, with plain sole or silk
stockings; while the very stout or the
very angular must perforce content
themselves with high boots, which how-
ever may be of thinnest kid, with light,
flexible soles. Moderately high heels
give a pretty look to the foot and brace
the arch firmly, but the horrible French
heels of last summer brought many a
merry biker to grief, when a punctured
tire necessitated a walk home.
For cycling or any other out-door

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THE SUMMER GIRL AS SHE WILL LOOK AT THE RACES AND ON THE SEASHORE; BICYCLING AND YACHTING; RIDING AND DRIVING.

sport chamois gloves are the only ones
practically serviceable; that is gloves
of genuine chamois skin which are
tanned with fish oil. These will wash
every day and be the softer and more
docile for their task. Ventilated
gloves are best in theory, but the per-
foration of the palm or at the base of
each finger are more or less of a cer-
tain when results in perspiration sav-
ing are counted.

The summer girl, whose home is on
the "rolling wave" will be this season
as "proud of her shape" as are other
women. The smartest yachting rig
are of exquisitely fine serges moulded
to the figure like a walking dress; they
make of the yachting girl a creature
like a mermaid or a nereid, or some
other sea nymph with floating locks
and a winking tail.

The yachting girl of '93 adorns white,
and one of the most effective costumes
yet built for her is of a silky white
serge, whose clinging skirt is adorned
with ruffled bands in blue and white silk
cords. The waist is a blouse with the
same decorations, over which is worn a
smartly cut pilot coat with a flaring
collar; this is white also with facings
of dark blue.

More serviceable yachting suits are
of the regulation blue serge with black
or white facings and garnitures. New
yachting caps have soft, rather puffy
tops and deep-pointed visors.

Those other nereids and mermaids
who spent the summer sitting in the
sand, drying their hair in the intervals
of tumbling among the waves, are pre-
paring costumes for the beaches to rival
the yachting girl. No many of these
are yet in condition for exhibition,
but one summer outfit includes a bath-
ing dress of white serge stopping at the
knees and faced up with blue. The blue
wash silk blouse has elbow sleeves and
turns away from the throat in a flat
collar, showing a pointed vest striped
white and blue. Blue silk stockings
with little white shoes are the accom-
paniments.

Other beach costumes and toilettes
for general country wear are in a more
advanced stage of preparation. These
include dresses of "khaki," the linen
material worn by soldiers in India, and,
to some extent, by our men in Cuba
and Porto Rico. This is made up in the
natural color and with much garnish-
ing of earthy blue and bright ribbons.
Sparingly introduced last year, khaki
is one of the chief novelties of the sea-
son.

For more elaborate wear the summer
girl, when she drives or appears
at race meets or summer festivals will
choose softer, more flower-like stuffs,
in transparent weaves and subtly
blended colorings. Pale tan, gray and
a soft dull blue are the favorite tones
in dress, set off by yards of wide and
heavy cream lace insertion.

A driving dress of lavender blue
cloth is exquisitely trimmed with fine
steel embroidery upon skirt and bodice.
The chemise of Sevrès blue muslin
has a cravat to match; there is a bod-
ice of white feathers, and the hat of grey
straw is trimmed with Sevrès blue tulle
and flowers.

For an early race meet is a dress in
pale blue cashmere, with the foot and
the front of the open princess skirt
scaloped to show an underskirt of blue
and white striped silk, which is plaited
down the front and fastened with tiny
gold buttons. The bodice of blue
matches the skirt, and has a collar of
black antique applique with lace roses.
The hat which crowns this creation is
of blue Sevrès straw covered with pink
roses. Another accompaniment is a
mauve cloth coat, the collar of which is
strapped in three shades of mauve vel-
vet.

It is hard to say whether the sum-
mer girl's prettiest dresses are those of
muslin, silk or of the fine, sheer vel-
lings. A cream veiling dress with an
overskirt of black silk muslin is a nov-
elty. The same idea appears in black
muslin over the brightest of the foul-
ards.

A blue foulard has a design of spots
thrown on in groups. The bodice opens
at the waist, the skirt over a
chemise in white silk muslin, which
is cut through with blue ribbons form-
ing an odd trelis work. This trim-
ming is held down here and there by
small steel buckles. The skirt, which is
narrow and sweeping, is trimmed with
tiny white silk ruffles. The white straw
hat is trimmed with roses and paradise
plumes.

Truly age cannot wither nor custom
stale the summer girl, for of infinite
variety is she as well as her wardrobe.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S WARDROBE



VERY ELEGANT SATIN GOWN FOR A LATE BRIDESMAID.

Paris, Apr. 22.—The season is a ready
well advanced. Easter came so early
that the straw hats were forced out
into the cool weather before their time
and the consequence is a rush of the
season along the line. It is surprising
how many wash creases are now seen
on the street, and how the women of
fashion seem in a hurry to crowd one
season upon the other. Winter rigors
in the lap of spring on us as far as the
weather is concerned for dress it is
now balmy June, although the March
winds are whistling throughout April.
At a reception given a few days ago
by an American woman who is spend-
ing the spring in Paris, there were
some beautiful spring gowns made of
light, a most wonderful fabric. The re-
ception was given in the newest Amer-
ican fashion in the conservatoire where
boughs of green and great bunches of
apple blossoms overhung the fair
guests.

One of the gowns which was espe-
cially noteworthy was of plain
cotton, in great red and blue fig-
ures. It was made with a curious doc-
tor effect with a veil of embroidery se-
wn. The skirt was in three divisions,
one skirt falling over the other to form
a double overskirt. The waist was
trimmed with a large curved pattern of
pink ribbon, put on to outline the body
from the yoke. The skirt was trimmed
with the same thin pink ribbon and
there was a very large knot at one side
with ends hanging to the floor.

Figured Gauze Holds Sway.
Another dress was of figured gauze.
Gauze is to be extremely fashionable
this year and you see it in all colors.
It is taking the place of organdie to a
certain extent and you can find it beau-
tifully figured and striped. This gown
was made of three kinds of gauze. The
bodice and overskirt were of the "gar-
ge" gauze; the underskirt was of the
gauze in swirling pattern and the en-
tire suit was trimmed with striped
gauze.

There were many pretty effects in
tucked yokes and sleeves. The tucks
are so tiny that you can scarcely see
what they are from a distance. They
appear more like a coring. Owing to
their narrowness they launder well and
the tucked sleeve can be nicely done up
all the season.
Many of the most elegant of the new
summer dresses have figures embro-
dered upon them by hand. This was the
case with a "wedgewood" blue lawn
which had four or five covers embro-
dered upon it. The cover covers were
marked first with a pencil, the motifs
could be seen, and were then carefully work-
ed in long, close stitches in Kensington
style. The design, she assured me, was
not difficult and could be seen, if you
by any woman with a taste for fancy
work. The secret of working them was
not to place the cover saves too close
together, three or four being a that
were required upon the front of the
bodice, and half a dozen on the skirt.
This dress was trimmed around the
skirt and overskirt with a row of
with the new "wedgewood" blue lawn
as a double ruffle as much as any line
else. To make a new summer dress

in cotton, or if for a wash dress,
the finest of wash gauze or lawn or
dimity and make a flounce puff. Now,
when you have finished making the
puff, cut off the outer edge so that it
leaves four raw edges of the goods.
You have now the fashionable ruching
which is greatly used for trimming.

A Pique Coat.
Some of the most remarkable effects
are achieved in pique, which has the

dignity of cloth, if properly made. The
light colors of the more expensive kind
look exactly like corduroy and can
scarcely be distinguished from it. At
the conservative reception before re-
ferred to one of the guests wore a coat
of white pique figured in musketeer
blue, the shade which Dumas describes
as a "color between celestial blue and
dregs of old wine." It is something like
wedgewood, but more hazy. It may be

called the new blue, the most popular
blue of the season.

This pique coat which was a cutaway
was bordered with ribbon velvet put on
in scallops. It had a vest of very thin
goods crossed with narrow bands of ve-
lvet and at the front there was a very
large chiffon bow.

All of these goods are wash goods.

The gowns cannot be put in the tub
and scrubbed, nor rubbed upon the
banks of the river between stones, but
they are materials which do not spoil
and they are stiffer and which bear the dew
and the sea-shore dampness well. They
can be worn a season without cleaning
and so they fulfil the mission of wash
dresses.



ONE-WAY COAT OF PIQUE

requirement of the waste rock or for the opportunity to treat it for the owner. A few days ago it was reported that at least four big mines were in course of construction, or were contemplating such for the district. Since that

C. and M.	0%	100
Sold Rock	00375	1000,
Gouldstone	00975	-% 1000
National	2%	3% .000
Santa Rosa	006	007 2000
Ledman	1%	1% 1000

have yet been started at the 500-foot level. It will probably take another three months before the mine can commence shipping on a large scale, but when the dead work now under way is complete it is estimated by the man-

boots. Relieves corns and bunions of all
pain and gives rest and comfort. Try
today. Sold by all druggists and shoe
stores for 25 cents. Trial package FREE.
Address Allen S. Omsstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Columbus, O., April 24. — Brigadier General Chambers McKibben assumed command of the Columbus barracks today. He served with distinction on the war with Spain and was for a time the governor general of Santiago.

It was perfectly practicable to have at times herds of fat cattle at every camp in the United States to meet any and all emergencies of service as they might arise. At no time during the war was there any emergency calling for food supplies, and

to decide whether the great truth
the great crime which he believed
been committed should be carried be-
fore the courts, Recorder Davis arose
and said simply:
"I will submit the case to the board with-
out argument."

[illegible]

